

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S VISIT TO BULGARIA HIGHLIGHTS COUNTRY'S TOLERANCE

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 22, 1999

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, today President Bill Clinton is in Bulgaria, the first visit by a President of the United States to this important Balkan country. One of the principal purposes of President Clinton's trip to Bulgaria is to recognize and acknowledge the contribution Bulgaria made to NATO during the conflict in Yugoslavia. Bulgaria permitted NATO aircraft to overfly its territory during the air campaign against Serbia, and Bulgaria has suffered substantial economic losses as a result of economic sanctions against Yugoslavia (Serbia). An expression of the gratitude of the United States is most appropriate.

In addition to Bulgaria's cooperation in the conflict with Yugoslavia, Mr. Speaker, Bulgaria has contributed to regional peacekeeping and security. It maintains constructive relations with all of its neighbors, and it is host to the Southeastern Europe Multinational Peacekeeping Force, which comprises personnel from eight countries in the region. Bulgaria was the first country to recognize the sovereignty of neighboring Macedonia, setting an example of how countries in the Balkans can respect internationally-recognized borders and governments. Bulgaria has expressed its desire to become a member of NATO, and as Bulgaria continues to progress economically and politically Mr. Speaker, what President Clinton is seeing in Bulgaria is a country that is very different than the image most Americans have of the Balkans—and a country that is a stark contrast to its western neighbor, Yugoslavia.

Over the past decade since the fall of the Berlin Wall and the end of Soviet domination of Central and Eastern Europe, Bulgaria has been transformed from a Soviet satellite into a functioning democracy. Several peaceful and competitive elections have been held—the most recent just two weeks ago. The current government of Prime Minister Ivan Kostov is implementing a broad program of economic and structural reforms that have produced modest levels of growth, controlled inflation, high levels of foreign investment, and international assistance. Financial markets have stabilized with the discipline of a currency board. State enterprises are being privatized. The Bulgarian economy is on a path that will lead toward eventual membership in the European Union, with accession negotiations scheduled to begin with Brussels next year.

Mr. Speaker, what separates Bulgaria from many of its neighbors is its deeply ingrained sense of religious and ethnic tolerance. Earlier in this century, Bulgaria welcomed thousands of Armenian refugees who were subjected to suffering and persecution in Turkey and other countries of the region. Then, during World

War II, Bulgarians demonstrated a remarkable example of national courage and heroism when they acted to save the country's Jewish population, which numbered 50,000 persons, from deportation to Nazi death camps.

This is a story largely unknown outside of Bulgaria, although my wife Annette has made considerable efforts to publicize the heroic efforts of the Bulgarian people. Despite strong pressure from Hitler's Germany, thousands of Bulgarians—parliamentarians, religious leaders, intellectuals, and ordinary workers risked their own lives and refused to send their neighbors and fellow Bulgarians to the Nazi crematoria. As a result, not a single Bulgarian Jew living within the boundaries of the country was sent to a concentration camp.

More recently, Mr. Speaker, Bulgarians have sought to better integrate the minority Turkish population—which numbers some 800,000 persons among a population of 8.4 million persons—into the political and economic life of the country. Under communism, Bulgaria in the mid-1980's forced ethnic Turks to assimilate with the majority population by changing their names. Mosques were closed. Turkish-language education was curtailed. Many thousands of ethnic Turks fled the country.

After communism's collapse, however, relations between Turks and Bulgarians improved dramatically. Bulgaria's pragmatic President, Petar Stoyanov, publicly apologized for his country's behavior toward its ethnic Turks at the time when the country was under communist rule. Turkey and Bulgaria have signed a series of agreements on free trade, cross-border investment, customs tariffs and even military cooperation.

Mr. Speaker, in addition, Bulgarian Orthodox and Muslim religious leaders often work together, and in some communities churches and mosques are found in the same neighborhood. The two governments have initiated a program to help reunite Bulgarian and Turkish families separated by past conflicts. Bulgaria provided emergency relief in the wake of recent earthquakes that devastated Turkey. These initiatives have helped heal the wounds of the past.

Mr. Speaker, at the core of Bulgaria's efforts to promote tolerance has been political inclusion and education. In October 1990, Bulgaria's first post-communist government included a Turkish party that won ten percent of the total seats in Parliament. In the area of education, Bulgarian school texts have been revised to include a more accurate history of Bulgarian-Turkish relations. School teachers from the country's Turkish regions are sent to Turkey to better learn how to teach the Turkish language.

As Europe, the United States and the international community go about the task of rebuilding Southeastern Europe in the wake of the war in Kosovo, we should look to the example of Bulgaria as a society where ethnic and religious groups are peacefully co-existing, and where tolerance is ingrained in the country's culture and history.

Mr. Speaker, the high-profile visit of President Clinton to Bulgaria calls attention to Bulgaria's fine record in this regard. Even among the multi-ethnic and multi-religious complexity so characteristic of the Balkans, which has led to so much human suffering and armed conflict in that region, people of diverse ethnic and religious backgrounds can live and work together peacefully and successfully. The Bulgarian people have shown that this can be done.

WEYMOUTH TOWN MEETINGS

HON. WILLIAM D. DELAHUNT

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 22, 1999

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Town of Weymouth, in the Tenth District of Massachusetts, which convened our nation's first Town Meeting 375 years ago—and which is about to convene its last Town Meeting tonight.

Originally called "Wessagusset," Weymouth was settled in 1622, making it the second-oldest town in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. After less than a year facing New England's harsh conditions, Weymouth's Captain Robert Gorges soon abandoned the settlement, leaving those pioneers who remained to reorganize. Out of the desire for self-government under extraordinary conditions, the Town's citizenry called for a "Meeting of the Inhabitants" for the purpose of constituting a government.

That first Town Meeting was held in the spring of 1624 on Hunt's Hill. Capable citizens were chosen to fill newly-established offices, and voting rights were defined. As the meetings continued, all matters of public interest were considered and acted upon according to the direct will of the inhabitants. The meetings were in effect a legislative body, while those who had been appointed as "townsmen" served as the executive branch.

Meetings were called whenever any important question required action—and that was frequently. Freedom of speech, maintenance of personal rights and adherence to the high purpose that in due time became incorporated in the Constitution of the United States have since animated Weymouth's Town Meetings.

In the spring of 1624, the Town Meeting was a new venture in government, and a new experience for its participants. Over the years since, the Town Meeting has developed into a pillar of local democracy for which the nation owes a great deal of thanks.

And now, as the Town embarks on an historic new path, we wish much success in advance to its first Mayor, to members of its new Town Council, and to the scores of local residents whose vigorous discourse has made Weymouth a model of participatory democracy—over the last 375 years, and into the next millennium.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

HONORING THE BIRTHDAY OF
WILLIAM CHRISTOPHER SHULER

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 22, 1999

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to inform the House that on November 28, 1999, my grandson, William Christopher Shuler, will celebrate his birthday. I have enjoyed myself immensely over the last few months watching little William grow, and my wife Cynthia and I are looking forward to many more birthdays as we head into the new millennium.

We often hear our colleagues on the floor honoring those constituents who are celebrating their 100th birthdays, and as we listen, we are able to reflect on the wonderment of the 20th century and appreciate just how much the world has changed over their lifespan. Those people born in 1899 have witnessed first-hand the advent of modern aviation, from the first flight by the Wright Brothers at Kitty Hawk to the landing on the Moon's Sea of Tranquility. They have seen the dawn of a world connected by the Internet, where e-mail and video replace ink and paper for communication. They have seen a technological revolution unfold before their eyes. They have also watched our brave young men and women travel to foreign lands to fight for freedom and democracy in five separate wars.

Now imagine what a one-year old today will experience as he heads into the 21st century. It's hard to fathom what the world will look like fifty, seventy-five, or one hundred years from now. Yet, little William sits on that exciting threshold—filled with great opportunity and hope.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I ask my colleagues to join me in this celebration, and to always keep our young ones in mind as we continue in Congress to make this nation a better place for them all.

HEALTH CARE FOR ALL

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 22, 1999

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to underscore the importance of addressing the multi-faceted issues involved in providing access to health care for all Americans. In a country of unsurpassed material resources, healthcare should be a right, not a privilege; yet, the number of uninsured and disenfranchised populations that have to limit their exposure even to basic primary health services, has reached staggering proportions. If we are to successfully turn-around this untenable situation, we must develop comprehensive, coordinated, targeted approaches that proactively address systemic health-related issues in our communities.

I have recently become aware of the efforts of the Carondelet Health System (CHS) to develop a "Community Outreach Network" that would serve as a model for universal access to health services in multi-cultural communities. CHS, comprised of more than 50 hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, home care agencies and physician groups across the

United States, has a strong presence in the State of Missouri with its national headquarters located in St. Louis, and a number of institutions in my own district. Since its inception, CHS has focused on its commitment to the uninsured, disenfranchised and medically underserved members of the community. One-third of the population reached by CHS members is Hispanic, and there are a growing number of ethnic minorities who come to CHS institutions to find a home in an increasingly complex health care delivery system.

Given the multicultural community that CHS serves, CHS has launched a national collaborative initiative to increase community health access; provide a comprehensive continuum of care for the uninsured; and focus on minority health status improvements. Breaking down barriers to health care by enrolling uninsured children and families in available programs; coordination and integration of community health resources on the local level, and cultural competency training for medical staff who serve diverse, multicultural communities will be key elements of the CHS Community Outreach Network.

National health systems such as Carondelet, with unique expertise in reaching out to the uninsured and under-served, can play a highly beneficial role as collaborative partners with the federal government in developing models for community health access that can be replicated by others in health care community. As the Department of Health and Human Services develops its budget and Congress sets its spending priorities for Fiscal Year 2001, I would hope that attention will be paid and resources will be allocated to pilots and demonstrations that support current Administration goals to increase access to community health services. This is imperative in multi-cultural communities where language and other cultural differences present barriers to achieving community health objectives.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the Chairman of the Labor, HHS, Education Appropriations Subcommittee, Mr. PORTER, and the Ranking Minority Member, Mr. OBEY, for their commitment to insuring that access to health care for all Americans is a fundamental and basic right.

I look forward to working with the Subcommittee in the upcoming session of Congress to find ways to increase support for critically needed minority health initiatives.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3194,
CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS
AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN E. SWEENEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for the opportunity to address a most important issue for our nation's dairy farmers.

The federal milk marketing order program is the life-blood of dairy farmers throughout the nation and is a program that has long enjoyed strong, bipartisan support.

Mr. Speaker, I have been at the forefront of this dairy effort since the first day I came to

this Congress and have worked hard with our bipartisan coalition from across the country to address this critical issue to the agricultural economy.

I want to explain that we are here today advancing dairy legislation because our dairy industry is in a crisis.

The Secretary of Agriculture calls the Administration's dairy reforms fair, yet it imposes hundreds of millions of dollars in losses in 45 states. This cannot be considered fair and I commend our leaders for responding to this crisis with a common sense compromise.

Dairy reform was not meant to be dairy income reduction. This package today restores what has been taken out of the pockets of dairy farmers throughout the country.

Do not forget that 285 members of this body, Republicans and Democrats, voted for the bulk of this dairy legislation—H.R. 1402—in September of this year.

The agreement also extends the life of the current New England Compact, which has proven over the past few years to be an effective model for providing much-needed stability to the dairy farmers.

This agreement affirms the idea that we should be supporting our states in their efforts to assist their agricultural economies.

Contrary to some of the rhetoric we've heard, this dairy package does not turn dairy reform on its head and nor does it bring the end to the dairy industry in the Upper Midwest, or anywhere else for that matter.

Keep in mind that the Upper Midwest receives some of the highest on-farm milk prices in the entire country.

With this legislation, dairy reforms will be implemented as intended in the Farm Bill—the number of marketing orders are consolidated and much-needed reforms are being made to the basic formula price and other pricing issues are improved.

However, today's legislation will ensure that regions are treated fairly and that farm income is not slashed as a result of the reforms.

Mr. Speaker, our agencies must be responsive to Congress and our constituents in implementing our federal policies. The Clinton Administration has failed on both counts in its pursuit of dairy reforms.

I again want to thank our leaders in the House and the Senate and our strong, bipartisan coalition that has remained determined to see that this issue is addressed before the end of this Congress.

This is fair legislation that takes into account the best interests of the dairy industry in all regions.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R.
3194, CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS
AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. TAMMY BALDWIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to explain the reasons I voted against the Omnibus Appropriations Conference Report. This bill has both good and bad parts. But unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, the bad outweighs the good.

Mr. Speaker, this bill contains disastrous dairy policy. It allows the Northeast Dairy Compact, a pricing scheme that gives dairy farmers in the six Northeastern states higher prices for their milk, to continue for two more years. The House has never debated nor voted on this policy, which places Wisconsin dairy farmers at a disadvantage. It is wrong to add this measure to this must-pass legislation without debate. This bill also reverses what Congress asked the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to do in 1996—reform the antiquated milk market order system. For over sixty years, Wisconsin farmers have struggled with the inequity of the current pricing system, which sets milk prices according to the distance from Eau Claire, Wisconsin. The USDA, doing Congress' will, revamped the current milk pricing system to be more fair, and more market oriented. But in this bill, Congress has reversed itself, and allowed the unfair, depression era status quo to prevail.

Mr. Speaker, this bill does contain some of the important priorities that I strongly support. I wish they had not been packaged with the objectionable items that forced me to vote against the bill. The bill provides funding for the class size initiative that permits the hiring of 100,000 new teachers so that our children can have smaller, more effective classes. It also provides funding for the COPS program which puts more neighborhood police officers in our communities. These are both important programs that provide necessary resources to our local communities. I also regret that I was unable to vote to restore the Medicare cuts that were included in the 1997 Balanced Budget Act.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to next year's session, when I hope we will take up some of the unfinished business of this year.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JUANITA MILLENDER-McDONALD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 22, 1999

Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, November 18, 1999, I was unavoidably detained while attending to matters away from the Capitol and missed rollcall vote 598. Had I been present I would have voted "nay" on this rollcall vote. I am requesting that the RECORD appropriately reflect the aforementioned after the rollcall vote.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3194, CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this omnibus bill and commend the House leadership—the Speaker, the Majority Leader, and the Majority Whip—as well as Chairman YOUNG—for their untiring efforts to finalize this package and for their willingness to include in it certain authorization measures. I also extend

a heartfelt thanks to Bill Inglee, Brian Gundersen and Susan Hirschman for their efforts on our behalf.

In particular, the package includes the authorization for the important UN reform and arrears payment package as well as other significant programs such as a five year authorization for a greatly enhanced embassy security program to protect American personnel and facilities abroad and a 10 year authorization for Radio Free Asia—or freedom broadcasting—to Asia.

The particular legislative vehicle by which this is accomplished is the inclusion by reference in this bill of H.R. 3427, introduced on the legislative day of November 17 by the distinguished Chairman of the Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), as well as by the distinguished ranking Democrat on that subcommittee, the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. MCKINNEY), the distinguished Full Committee ranking Democrat, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GEJDENSON), and myself.

H.R. 3427 reflects the House and Senate agreements reached on H.R. 2415 and S. 886 (the Senate amendment to H.R. 2415). The compromise bill accommodates numerous requests of the Administration. The International Relations Committee worked hard to produce a bipartisan bill in concert with our colleagues on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. We are pleased to have it included in this package.

H.R. 3427 is a substitute for a conference report or an amendment between the Houses to resolve the differences between the House and Senate versions of the bill.

The original Senate version of H.R. 2415 was S. 886, which was reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations on March 28, 1999 (S. Rept. 106-43) and which passed the Senate, amended, on June 22, 1999.

H.R. 2415 passed the House, amended, on July 21, 1999. It was not reported by our Committee but was sent directly to the floor by action of the House pursuant to a special Rule. H.R. 2415 was a successor to H.R. 1211. H.R. 1211 was reported by the Committee on International Relations on March 29, 1999 (H. Rept. 106-122).

The legislative history of H.R. 3427 in the House is the legislative history of H.R. 2415 and H.R. 1211 in the House as far as is applicable. In particular, H. Rept. 106-122 should be considered as part of the legislative history of H.R. 2415, H.R. 3427, and this omnibus bill.

Among the very difficult decisions made on this bill was a decision to drop Section 725 of the Senate bill S. 886 which recognizes Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. I strongly supported the four subsections, which would have: (1) provided funds for the construction of a U.S. embassy in Jerusalem; (2) required that the consulate in Jerusalem be placed under the supervision of the U.S. Ambassador to Israel; (3) required that official U.S. government documents which list countries and their capital cities identify Jerusalem as the capital of Israel; and (4) permit the place of birth on a birth registration or passport issued to a U.S. citizen born in the city of Jerusalem to be recorded as Israel.

These four provisions are extremely important efforts which recognize the reality that Jerusalem is, and will always remain Israel's eternal capital. I therefore strongly regret that

the Administration demanded that these provisions be dropped from the final agreement, but assure my colleagues that our efforts to see these four provisions enacted into law will not wane.

DEDICATION OF THE MONSIGNOR OSCAR LUJAN CALVO MUSEUM

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 22, 1999

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, as you know, December 7, 1941, and the Attack on Pearl Harbor mark our nation's entry into World War II. For the people of Guam, the war began on December 8th, the Roman Catholic Feast of the Immaculate Conception, the patron saint of the United States.

This year, on December 8th, we in Guam will again celebrate the Feast of the Immaculate Conception. We will recall the Japanese Invasion of Guam and we will give thanks for our deliverance and for the peace that has reigned on our island since the end of World War II. This year our celebrations will also include an historic first: the Archdiocese of Agaña will dedicate its new museum and name it in honor of a native son, the Very Reverend Monsignor Oscar Lujan Calvo, the third Chamorro to be ordained as a Roman Catholic priest and the only one to date to reach his 58th anniversary in the priesthood.

It is a fitting tribute to a man who has spent a lifetime serving the Church and contributing not only to the moral and spiritual welfare of the faithful in Guam but also to the knowledge about who we are as a people. Indeed, the museum which will bear his name will also house many of the historic documents, books, publications, photographs, and artifacts that he has carefully collected and lovingly preserved over many, many years. Known more commonly as Pale' 'Oscat, and more affectionately as "Pale' Scot," Monsignor Oscar Lujan Calvo is himself an historic figure not only in the history of the Roman Catholic Church in Guam but also in the history of Guam itself.

Born in Hagatna on August 2, 1915, Monsignor Calvo first attended school in Guam and, at age thirteen, entered the San Jose Preparatory Seminary in the Philippines. He returned home thirteen years later and was ordained on April 5, 1941, joining Father Jose Palomo and Father Jesus Duenas, the only other Chamorros in the Catholic priesthood. He celebrated his first Mass on Easter Sunday, April 13, 1941. Eight months later, on December 8, Japanese Imperial Forces attacked Guam.

In an interview several years ago, Monsignor Calvo related many of his experiences during the Japanese Occupation of Guam, including conducting secret Masses in direct defiance of occupation regulations forbidding him and Guam's two other men of the cloth, Father Jesus Baza Duenas and Baptist minister, the Reverend Joaquin Sablan, from practicing their faiths. In that interview, Monsignor Calvo spoke about his concern for the many valuable church records and artifacts at the Dulce Nombre de Maria Cathedral in Hagatna. When the occupying forces began to use the cathedral for their own purposes, Monsignor Calvo secretly removed the church valuables to a

safer location away from the capital city. After the war, he went to retrieve them, only to discover that the secret hiding place and all it contained had been destroyed in intense American bombardment of Guam. Lost forever were the records of births, deaths and marriages dating back to the 1700s. Perhaps it was the sorrow over this immense loss that inspired Pale' Scot to become such an avid collector of artifacts and written materials about Guam and its people.

Whatever the reason may be, Monsignor Calvo bore no animosity toward the Americans who fought valiantly to recapture Guam, destroying much in the process, nor toward the Japanese who precipitated the destruction. In fact, the good monsignor worked hard after the war to heal the wounds. Despite criticisms from U.S. veterans groups, he played a major role in the establishment of the Guam Peace Memorial Park, funded entirely by private Japanese donations and dedicated in tribute to Japanese and Chamorro war dead. In recognition of his efforts to promote peace, friendship and goodwill, the Japanese Government conferred upon him its distinguished Order of the Rising Sun with gold and silver rays. He was the first American to receive this prestigious award.

Monsignor Calvo also has been an Honorary Papal Chamberlain since 1947. He is a knight in the Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of St. John of Jerusalem, of Rhodes, and of Malta, with the title of Magistral Chaplain in 1977. In 1991 he was enrolled in the Guma Honra, the Guam Hall of Fame, for his remarkable social, spiritual and civic contributions to the people of Guam.

With the dedication of the Monsignor Oscar Lujan Calvo Museum on December 8, 1999, future generations of students of Guam history will owe a debt of gratitude to Pale' and his diligent efforts to preserve, protect, and promote Chamorro culture and history and to share his collection. I join the people of Guam in celebrating the opening of the new museum. I look forward to visiting it and to viewing Pale' Scot's collections, much of which will be publicly displayed for the first time. And to Pale', I want to say: "Si Yu'os ma'ase, Pale', nu todo i che'cho-mu put i estudion i fina 'posta-ta, i setbisiu-mu para i tano'ta yan i dedikasion-mu para i Gima' Yu'os."

We are inspired by your works, grateful for your advocacy and deeply appreciative of your service to our island.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3194,
CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS
AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, the measure before us includes the Intellectual Property and Communications Omnibus Reform Act of 1999 (IPCORA). This legislation, among other things, makes certain technical changes in several sections of the Copyright Act, including sections 111 and 119. These two sections of current law provide compulsory copyright licenses, which enable cable systems and sat-

ellite carriers to retransmit copyrighted material from broadcast signals without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

I rise to emphasize one change that this legislation does not make. Nothing in IPCORA changes the definitional provisions concerning who is entitled to claim a compulsory license. Section 111(f) contains a definition of "cable system," and section 119(d)(6) contains a definition of "satellite carrier." IPCORA does not change these definitions.

In particular, neither definition encompasses digital online communications services, which may seek to retransmit broadcast material over the Internet. These services are not eligible for either of these compulsory licenses. It is clear that such services do not fit either definition I have referenced. Indeed, Internet and online services are profoundly different from the cable systems and satellite carriers which these provisions are intended to benefit. To cite just one crucial difference, cable systems and satellite carriers serve defined and delineated geographic areas within the United States, and their entitlement to retransmit under these compulsory licenses applies only within those areas. Internet and online services, by contrast, have worldwide reach, and can deliver programming to any spot on the globe three Internet reaches. It is obvious that a compulsory license designed for a local, geographically limited service cannot fairly be applied to a worldwide distribution channel.

An earlier version of IPCORA contained technical amendments spelling out that digital online communications services are not eligible for compulsory licenses under either section 111 or section 119. Because some objections were raised by some online services to these amendments, it has been decided to omit them. Some may ask whether this omission has any legal significance. The answer is no. To my knowledge, no court, no administrative agency, no authoritative commentator has ever stated or even implied that digital online services qualify as either "cable systems" for purposes of section 111, or as "satellite carriers" for purposes of section 119. In fact, the Register of Copyrights, whose agency administers both these licenses, has repeatedly stated the opposite. Since IPCORA does not change these definitions, it does not change that conclusion, with or without the amendments that caused a few online services such concern.

MEMORIALIZING MR. MANUEL
CARDOZA

HON. GARY A. CONDIT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 22, 1999

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, today is a very sad occasion and I would like to ask for a moment of silence on the House floor to honor the passing of a good friend of mine, Mr. Manuel Cardoza.

Though we are saddened by his passing from us Thursday afternoon, and I know that his precious wife Mary and his sons, Dennis and Bobby will miss him terribly, I am equally comforted in the knowledge that Manuel passed on to a better place.

Mr. Speaker, I've known the Cardoza family for a good many years. They are a living leg-

acy of the American Dream. Manuel's parents came to the United States from the Island of Pico in the Azores as immigrant farmers and made the most of the opportunity they found here.

A lifetime resident of California's great Central Valley, Manuel and Mary were long time residents of Atwater, after Manuel was born in Hanford. He farmed with his father and brother until 1945 when he left the family farm to serve in the US Maritime Service. In 1947 he returned to Atwater and farming until 1960 when he built Bellevue Bowl. He served as a director of the Merced County Mosquito Abatement Board for 30 years and held memberships in the Atwater Rotary Club and Merced Elks Lodge.

Manuel is survived by his wife Mary, his sons Bobby and Dennis and three grandchildren, Jim, Tommy and Brittany.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring Manuel Cardoza.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3194,
CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS
AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. MAX SANDLIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Speaker, this is no way to govern. Republicans have decided to run this budget bill through Congress by keeping members in the dark. The budgeting process that brought us this bill at 3:30 a.m. must change. Congress needs to find a better way to fund day-to-day government operations without jeopardizing funding for critical initiatives and programs by a process that is too partisan and deeply divided.

Even though I object to the process which brought us this bill, I will support its final passage because it contains a number of provisions which are absolutely essential for the people in my district. These provisions include relief for rural hospitals hit hard by the Balanced Budget Act of 1977 (BBA), access to local stations for rural satellite TV viewers, critical protections for dairy farmers, and the hiring of teachers and law enforcement officers.

Health care providers in rural East Texas have been hit exceptionally hard by the BBA changes. Many hospitals in East Texas receive 55-75% of revenue from Medicare. The budget package includes an agreement that would give hospitals, nursing homes, home health care agencies and other health care providers relief from cuts in Medicare payments that was enacted under the 1997 Balanced Budget Act.

This agreement will provide an estimated \$12.8 billion over five years in additional Medicare payments for hospitals, home health care agencies, managed care plans and other health providers. It also includes provisions targeted at small hospitals and rural hospitals. In addition to a higher rate of reimbursement for these institutions, the bill allows them to increase the number of residency positions they are allowed to offer.

Hospital outpatient departments will also see relief. The agreement includes a provision stating that Congress never intended to impose a 5.7% cut in payments to hospital outpatient departments. This provision will restore

these payments, reimbursing hospitals about \$4.2 billion over five years. This is critical for the financial security of our rural hospitals in East Texas. Patients' care options will be preserved with this provision, and the quality of care will be preserved.

The budget bill also contains important provisions which would allow satellite TV viewers access to local programming. Until now, satellite providers have been barred from transmitting the signals of local broadcast stations back to subscribers in the same local market. This legislation, however, contains important provisions of the Satellite Home View Act, which recently passed the House with overwhelming support.

In addition to allowing satellite carriers to transmit local broadcast signals back to subscribers in the same local market, this legislation would also eliminate the current 90-day waiting period before cable subscribers can switch to satellite service. These provisions are good news for satellite viewers who have been unfairly left deprived of access to local weather, news, and programming.

With regard to dairy, the agreement includes policy provisions that direct the USDA to implement its proposed "Option 1-A" Class 1 differential milk pricing structure. By doing so, the measure blocks portions of USDA's preferred milk marketing orders reform plan (Option 1-B) and essentially preserves the status quo in milk pricing for Texas.

This is a victory for Texas dairy farmers. If Option 1-B had been implemented, Texas dairy farmers would have lost \$56 million in producer income. With this agreement, we are preventing that loss and preserving the East Texas dairy farm.

The budget also contains a number of important Democratic victories, including funding for 100,000 new teachers, after school programs, Head Start, school construction, and the COPS program. These victories also include extensions of important tax credits for research and development, the Work Incentive tax credit, Welfare to Work credit, and Alternative Minimum Tax relief for individuals.

This year we have also given our service men and women a pay raise and provided funding for increased workload at Red River Army Depot. Specifically, the FY00 budget appropriates \$384 million for upgrading the Bradley Fighting Vehicle. Finally, this bill puts aside \$147 billion for reducing the national debt and helping ensure that future generations can share in the economic prosperity we are now experiencing as a nation.

Although I am pleased with the positive aspects of this bill, I am deeply disturbed by its more troubling provisions. Those include an arbitrary across-the-board cut upon which Republicans have insisted. Instead of eliminating the irresponsible member earmarks that load up this budget with unnecessary spending or cutting Member pay raises, Republicans have opted for a damaging, indiscriminate across-the-board cut. Moreover, they rely on accounting gimmicks to disguise the real spending in this bill, and they tell us this budget won't break the caps. This bill has not been scored, so we have no choice but to accept Republican claims that it won't dip into the Social Security trust fund.

I find the Republicans' failure to cut the Congressional pay raise particularly unconscionable. This bill would actually exempt the Congressional pay raise from the across-the-

board cut. This provision is extremely upsetting, considering that Congress twice voted against this exemption.

Republican tactics throughout the budget process have produced an imperfect bill. Their unwillingness to negotiate with Democrats from the beginning is the reason behind this 11th hour budget bill. Unfortunately, Republicans put off budget negotiations until the very last minute in favor of partisan rhetoric and have thereby prevented Congress from passing a Patients' Bill of Rights, funding a Medicare prescription drug benefit for seniors, increasing the minimum wage for working Americans, and providing meaningful tax relief for families.

These realities make it especially difficult for me to cast my vote in favor of this bill. The most troubling consequence of this bill is the potentially detrimental effect of the across-the-board cut on veterans' healthcare. I will vote for the Motion to Recommit for this reason, and for all the other reasons I have cited, in hopes that these problems can be addressed before final passage of the bill.

However, should the Motion to Recommit fail, I will support final passage because, although it is imperfect, this bill is a product of lengthy negotiations. I accept that negotiation requires compromise, and not everyone will agree on every aspect of a compromise. All in all, I support this bill because, despite its shortcomings, it is good news for the people of East Texas.

BERNARDO FORT-BRESCIA AND LAURINDA SPEAR INDUCTED TO THE INTERIOR DESIGN MAGAZINE HALL OF FAME

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 22, 1999

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate Bernardo Fort-Brescia and his wife, Laurinda Spear, on being inducted as members of the 1999 Interior Design Magazine Hall of Fame.

In 1977, Bernardo and Laurinda, both graduates of Ivy League architectural schools, founded the Miami based Arquitectonica which has been making headlines with a brand of unconventional modernism that combines clarity and formal rigor with unusual daring in color and wit. The firm's designs have won numerous awards from the American Institute of Architects and Progressive Architecture.

Bernardo and Laurinda have worked on many memorable designs, including the Miami City Ballet headquarters in Miami Beach, the American Airlines Arena in Miami, and the future Westin New York at Times Square on New York's 42nd Street. These projects have been featured in many magazines and professional journals including Time, Newsweek, Domus, and Architectural Digest. Bernardo and Laurinda have lectured around the world and their work had been exhibited in many prestigious museums and galleries throughout the Western Hemisphere and Europe.

I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating Bernard Fort-Brescia, FAIA and Laurinda Spear, FAIA on their induction to the 1999 Interior Design Magazine Hall of Fame.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2116, VETERANS MILLENNIUM HEALTH CARE AND BENEFITS ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2116, the Veterans Millennium Health Care Act of 1996. As a conferee on this legislation, I am grateful the Senate accepted one particular provision, my proposal to add bronchiolo alveolar carcinoma to the Department of Veterans Affairs presumption list for radiogenic cancers.

For the last ten years, I have worked to add this lung cancer to the VA's presumption list for service-connected veterans. During the 104th and 105th Congresses, the House passed my legislation to add this cancer to the VA's presumption list. This year, we have convinced our Senate colleagues of the need to put this provision into law because of the VA's continual denial of most claims by atomic veterans and their survivors.

Bronchiolo alveolar carcinoma is not considered a smoker's cancer. During a recent class action lawsuit in the state of Florida, the jury specifically excluded bronchiolo alveolar carcinoma from the list of lung cancers compensable due to smoking. Furthermore, the National Research Council cited Department of Energy studies in the BEIR V report stating that "bronchiolo alveolar carcinoma is the most common cause of delayed death from inhaled plutonium 239."

I know of this firsthand because I have been working with Joan McCarthy, a New Jersey resident, who lost her husband, Tom, to bronchiolo alveolar carcinoma in 1981. Tom had served as the navigator on the U.S.S. *McKinley* which participated in Operation Wigwam, an underwater atomic test in the Pacific that produced a surge of mist which Tom inhaled. Twenty-five years later, Tom died of lung cancer, a father and husband who was only in his early forties. Passage of the Veterans Millennium Health Care Act today will add this cancer to the VA's presumption list and thus ensure that Joan McCarthy and other veterans and their widows receive the compensation which they need and deserve.

I am also proud of this bill's long-term care provisions for our nation's veterans. It reflects the months of heavy lifting that the House Veterans' Affairs Committee has done on this issue as America's veterans community gets older and consequently needs quality health care.

Another provision which I authored as free standing legislation and is now in the conference report is a respite care provision. For the first time, we are giving the VA the ability to contract out for respite care services. Until now, if a veteran's care giver, be it his spouse or adult child, needed a short break, their only recourse was to wait for a bed to be made available at either a VA or state nursing home. The extra burden of transporting the veterans almost makes this self-defeating and it is witnessed by the fact that only 232 cases of respite care were provided by the VA during the 1998 fiscal year.

The need for respite care cannot be underestimated. A few years ago, my wife, Marie,

was the primary care giver for my mother who was dying of brain cancer. We chose to take care of her in our home and my wife was the one who saw to her needs. Consequently, I know how important it is for the care giver, as well as the veteran, to be provided with the occasional day off so that they might attend to their own lives for a few hours or a few days. In the long run, this will significantly improve the quality of life and care of our veterans and unquestionably save the VA money in the long run. Most Americans want to remain in their own homes or with their families for as long as possible.

The benefits of respite care cannot be understated. According to the Caregiver Assistance Network, family and volunteer caregivers provide 85% of all home care given in the United States. However, our veterans' caregivers need our help. In a California statewide survey taken by the Family Caregiver Alliance, 58% of the caregivers showed signs of clinical depression. When asked, they responded that their two greatest needs were emotional support and respite care. On average, they are providing 10.5 hours of care per day. Providing the VA with the ability to contract with the nearest nursing home, adult day care center or sending someone to the veterans' home will make a real difference in the day to day quality of life for a veteran and his or her family.

The Veterans Millennium Health Care Act also requires the VA to provide needed nursing home care for veterans who are 70% service-connected or in need of such care for a service-connected condition. It also lifts the VA's six month limit on adult day health care and it allows the VA to expand the scope of the state home program to encompass all extended care services such as respite care, adult day health care, domiciliary care, and other alternatives to institutional care. It also guarantees emergency care for uninsured veterans and reinstates preferential eligibility for recipients of the Purple Heart. It also requires the VA to establish a policy regarding chiropractic treatment, a provision which I first introduced as legislation during my first term in Congress. And finally, it authorizes payments to the surviving spouses of former POWs who were rated totally disabled due to any service-connected cause for a period of one or more years immediately prior to death.

I urge my colleagues to join me in passing the Veterans Millennium Health Care Act.

LIST OF COSPONSORS

HON. GARY G. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 22, 1999

Mr. GARY MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, the following is a list of my colleagues who requested to be cosponsors of H.R. 3189: Representative JOHN DOOLITTLE, Representa-

tive ROBERT MATSUI, Representative TOM LANTOS, Representative ANNA ESHOO, Representative SAM FARR, Representative LOIS CAPPS, Representative ELTON GALLEGLY, Representative BRAD SHERMAN, Representative BUCK MCKEON, Representative HOWARD BERMAN, Representative DAVID DREIER, Representative HENRY WAXMAN, Representative MATTHEW MARTINEZ, Representative JULIAN DIXON, Representative MAXINE WATERS, Representative JUANITA MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Representative STEVE HORN, Representative JERRY LEWIS, Representative KEN CALVERT, Representative MARY BONO, Representative DANA ROHRBACHER, Representative LORETTA SANCHEZ, Representative CHRIS COX, Representative RON PACKARD, Representative BRIAN BILBRAY, Representative BOB FILNER, Representative DUKE CUNNINGHAM, and Representative DUNCAN HUNTER.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3194, CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to explain the Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary portion of H.R. 3194, making consolidated appropriations for fiscal year 2000. The revised conference report for the fiscal year 2000 Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary appropriation was introduced as a separate bill, H.R. 3421, and is referenced in the final consolidated appropriations measure, H.R. 3194, adopted in the House last Wednesday.

H.R. 3421 incorporates the conference report for the original bill, H.R. 2670, plus additional items negotiated since the veto of the first conference report. This is to highlight the changes from House Report 106-398, the conference report on H.R. 2670.

Let me first highlight the funding changes.

H.R. 3421 provides an additional \$616,282,000 in funding, after scorekeeping adjustments.

Under the Department of Justice, it provides an additional \$151,782,000, including the following: (1) \$140,000,000 for the COPS program—\$117,500,000 for hiring, \$10,000,000 for community prosecutors; and \$12,500,000 for management and administration; and it moves \$130,000,000 for crime identification technology from State and Local Law Enforcement to COPS; (2) \$10,635,000 for General Legal Activities—\$10,053,000 for Civil Rights Division; and \$582,000 for Presidential Advisory Commission on Holocaust Assets in the United States; and (3) \$1,147,000 for the U.S. Parole Commission.

Under the Department of Commerce, it provides an additional \$45,000,000, including: (1)

\$30,000,000 for NOAA Operations, Research and Facilities—\$5,000,000 for the Pacific Salmon Treaty, \$6,000,000 for coral reefs, \$5,500,000 for Marine Sanctuaries, \$2,000,000 for fisheries habitat restoration, \$11,000,000 for Endangered Species Act activities, and \$500,000 for GLOBE; (2) \$7,000,000 for NOAA Procurement, Acquisition and Construction—\$3,000,000 for Marine Sanctuaries, and \$4,000,000 for National Estuarine Research Reserves; and (3) \$8,000,000 for the Pacific Salmon Recovery Fund—\$4,000,000 for Tribes and \$2,000,000 each for California and Oregon.

Under the Department of State, it provides an additional \$347,000,000, including: (1) \$47,000,000 for Diplomatic and Consular Programs—\$5,000,000 for the Pacific Salmon Treaty; and \$42,000,000 for activities in the Kosovo region and the WTO ministerial, with up to \$5,000,000 for the latter; and (2) \$300,000,000 for Contributions for International Peacekeeping.

For Related Agencies, it provides an additional \$81,500,000, including: (1) \$3,000,000 for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission; (2) \$5,000,000 for the Legal Services Corporation; (3) \$36,000,000 for SBA Salaries and Expenses, and an additional \$10,500,000 for the New Markets initiative, subject to authorization; (4) \$6,000,000 for SBA Business Loans for the New Markets initiative, subject to authorization; and (5) \$21,000,000 for SBA Disaster Loans, in response to the demand on the program in large part due to Hurricane Floyd.

There were also a number of language provisions that changed:

Two Department of State General Provisions relating to Jerusalem were dropped; and

Several provisions were revised, including:

Section 108, dealing with the reorganization of Office of Justice programs;

Census framework language;

Under State Department Diplomatic and Consular programs, a new provision allowing transfer of not to exceed \$4,500,000 to International Broadcasting Operations to avoid Voice of America personnel reductions;

State Contributions to International Organizations and Arrearages provisions;

Section 623, dealing with Pacific Salmon authorizations;

Section 626, dealing with discrimination or denigration of religious beliefs; and

Section 627, dealing with visa prohibitions related to countries refusing to take returnees.

The listing of these changes is intended to highlight the differences between the vetoed conference report and the final conference report, and a description of these changes is included in the Statement of Managers accompanying the conference report for H.R. 3194, which describes the final agreement for the entire Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Appropriations measures.